

In the Claims:

Please replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application with the following list of claims.

Please cancel claim 123 without prejudice. Please amend claims 1, 124, 125, 131, and 132 as follows:

1. (Currently amended) A method comprising:

allowing a chemical or biological species and intact oligonucleotide identifier, immobilized independently on a common surface, to participate in a chemical or biological interaction; and

determining participation of the chemical or biological species in the chemical or biological interaction by identifying the oligonucleotide identifier immobilized on the surface, wherein, during the allowing step, the oligonucleotide identifier is immobilized on the surface, the determining step comprising separating the oligonucleotide identifier from the surface and then identifying the oligonucleotide identifier.

2-118. (Canceled)

119. (Previously presented) The method in claim 1, wherein the surface comprises gold.

120. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 119, wherein the surface is a surface of a gold colloid particle.

121. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 120, wherein the chemical or biological species is immobilized on the surface via a self-assembled monolayer.

122. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 1, wherein the chemical or biological species is immobilized on the surface via a metal binding tag – metal – chelate linkage.

123. (Canceled)

124. (Currently amended) The method as in ~~claim 123~~ claim 1, wherein, during the allowing step, the oligonucleotide identifier immobilized on the surface via a self-assembled monolayer.

125. (Currently amended) The method as in ~~claim 123~~ claim 1, wherein the oligonucleotide identifier is identified via fluorescent sequencing.

126. (Canceled)

127. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 132, wherein each of the first and second surface is a colloid particle.

128. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 1, wherein the oligonucleotide identifier is identified by a complementary oligonucleotide having a first portion complementary to the oligonucleotide identifier and a second portion complementary to a second oligonucleotide identifier.

129. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 132, comprising allowing a first chemical or biological species, immobilized on a first surface, to chemically or biologically interact with a second chemical or biological species, immobilized on a second surface; and determining the chemical or biological interaction by identifying an interaction hybridization identifier that is complementary to a combination of a first oligonucleotide identifier immobilized on the first surface and a second oligonucleotide identifier immobilized on the second surface.

130. (Canceled)

131. (Currently amended) The method as in ~~claim 130~~ claim 132 comprising, prior to the identifying step, separating any non-hybridized oligonucleotide.

132. (Currently amended) A method for ~~determining~~ determining interactions between chemical or biological species, comprising:

providing a first chemical or biological species, immobilized on a first surface, and a first intact oligonucleotide identifier independently immobilized on the first surface;

providing a second chemical or biological species, immobilized on a second surface;

allowing the first species to participate in a chemical or biological interaction with the second species;

determining participation of the first and second species in the interaction; and

determining the identity of the first oligonucleotide identifier, therby thereby
identifying the first species, wherein the determining step comprises separating the
oligonucleotide identifier from the surface and then identifying the oligonucleotide identifier;
wherein the first surface is the surface of a nanoparticle.

133. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 1, wherein the oligonucleotide identifier is identified via PCR.

134. (Previously presented) The method as in claim 132, wherein the oligonucleotide identifier is identified via PCR.